

PERIL IN SENATE BILL, SAYS GLASS

"Would Produce Veritable Saturnalia of Inflation in Six Months."

HE STOPS STAMPEDE

Concurrence in Owen Measure Demanded by Westerners and Southerners.

THEIR MOTION DEFEATED

Bill Goes to Conference After a Hot Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, started members of the lower branch of Congress today when he said of the currency bill as it has come from the Senate:

"Six months after the passage of this bill there would be a veritable saturnalia of inflation in this country."

This danger, as viewed by Mr. Glass, is due altogether to changes made in the bill by the Senate. He will insist upon having these changes corrected in the conference between the two houses.

The Glass statement is surprising because the prevailing opinion here is that the reserve feature of the bill was strengthened by Senate amendments.

Senator Root warned the country that the bill in the form in which it came from Mr. Glass's committee was perilous and would lead to reckless inflation.

Senator Root and Representative Glass are obviously at opposite poles on this question.

Mr. Glass failed to go into details today, but after uttering his warning on the floor of the House announced that he would have more to say later.

Bill Now in Conference.

The Administration bill is in the hands of the conference committee and it is expected that the conference will reach an agreement in time to enable President Wilson to affix his signature not later than Tuesday next.

The last lap of the trip of the measure toward the White House was begun today when the House agreed to the conference proposed by the Senate. The conference was held at a late hour tonight but had made no announcements. They will continue their labors tomorrow.

For a time it looked as if there would be no conference. Mr. Glass, assisted by Representative Underwood and other leaders, had to assert himself by a determined effort to lead off a movement to persuade the House to concur in the bill just as it came from the Senate.

Western Democrats, led by Alfalfa Bill Murray of Oklahoma, engineered a demonstration designed to force the House to reject the conference proposal, to accept the bill as passed by the Senate and to forward it to the President without delay.

By making a concession to Western and Southern Democrats the House leaders finally were able to carry out their plan to send the bill to conference.

Chairman Glass called up the bill in the House. He moved for a disagreement with the Senate amendments and a conference with the Senate. Mr. Murray then made his motion to concur, which was defeated by a vote of 28 to 52, the original majority of 22.

Mr. Glass said that the House should not proceed in ignorance. "The gentleman from Oklahoma does not know what is in the bill," said Mr. Glass. "I have studied it a long time and I am not fully advised except as to the certainty that there are things in it that would bring calamity to this country if they stayed in it."

A forty minute debate followed in which the leaders rallied their supporters. A resolution offered by Representative Lever of South Carolina instructing the House conference to concur in the Senate amendment, increasing the period of maturity of agricultural paper from ninety days to six months and authorizing loans made on farm property to run for five years instead of one year, was accepted by the leaders and at once brought a motion to the Democratic ranks. This proposal was adopted by a vote of 211 to 51.

House Supports Mr. Glass.

Mr. Murray wanted the House to concur in the Senate amendment providing members of Congress from serving on the Federal board or holding office in member banks. Mr. Glass objected to conference being further instructed and the House refused to adopt the Murray motion.

A motion by Representative Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, that the Hitchcock bill be accepted as a substitute was defeated by a vote of 187 to 82. Then by a viva voce vote the House sent the bill to conference.

Speaker Clark named Representatives Glass and Korbly, Democrats, and Hayes, Republican, as conferees on the part of the House. They and Senators Owen, O'Grady, Reed, Pomeroy, Shaffroth and Hollis, Democrats, and Nelson, Crawford and Weeks, Republicans, compose the conference committee.

Speeches made by leaders, notably Chairman Glass, prevented a possible stampede in the House to accept the Senate bill without change. Western members were fearful that the House managers would not accept the provisions relating to agricultural paper and farm loans adopted by the Senate, and they believed the only way to insure the adoption of these sections was to accept the bill as a whole. Mr. Glass grew bitter in his denunciation of the Senate bill.

"I do not believe that the bill as returned from the Senate would workable law," said he. "It contains some crudities and contradictions which should be corrected."

"One amendment of the Senate bill as I last read it provides that the directors of Class B of the regional reserve banks shall not be officials, directors, employees or stockholders of member banks. And yet further along it is provided that the directors of Class B shall be selected from the same list of electors as directors of Class A—a list composed exclusively, as was intended, of bank directors. How could that be made to operate?"

"This House and the Democratic caucus insisted on a definite policy of constituting these regional reserve banks the fiscal agents of the Government and requiring that the Government funds should be deposited in these banks under restraints insuring a fair distribution of them among the various sections of the country. Under the Senate amendments all of that is altered and the Secretary of the Treasury is made the sole custodian of these funds."

"The House decided that we should not embark on the uncertain and reckless proposition of permitting 7,000 national banks to engage in the acceptance business, that is in business involving con-

tingent liabilities without a dollar of reserve behind them as a safeguard. "Banker after banker who came before our committee warned us against that sort of thing, and Sir Edmund Walker, head of the Canadian banking system, testified that such a thing might involve frightful consequences to the banking institutions of this country."

"The reserve section of the bill has been so altered that the cash reserves in member banks amount to less than both the present cash reserve and the credit reserve balances. Is the House willing to approve that? Six months after the passage of this bill there would be a veritable saturnalia of inflation in the country."

"Under the Senate amendment the distribution of earnings is entirely changed so as to provide not a guarantee of bank deposits but a mere pretence of insuring deposits, for which purpose the Senate amendment appropriates the profits of the Government instead of taxing the banks themselves if such a scheme is to be embarked upon at all."

"We have complained for fifty years of the inflexibility of this currency. Bankers, business men and currency experts agreed that we ought to retire bond secured currency and yet this Senate amendment extends its existence indefinitely."

It is understood that Mr. Glass will contend that while the Senate amendment increased the reserves from 33.13 per cent, as provided in the House bill, to 40 per cent, other changes were made, which will permit pyramiding on the Treasury notes and lead to inflation.

The first meeting of the conference committee practically determined to eliminate from the bill the insurance of bank deposits. Several members of the conference committee admitted that this feature would go out.

The House conferees intimated they would insist that the capitalization of the regional associations be 5 per cent of the aggregate capital of the national banks of the country instead of 6 per cent of the capital and surplus as the Senate amendment provides.

Reduction of Capitalization. If the House conferees prevail it would mean a reduction of capitalization of about one-half or to an amount approximately the total of paid up capital required under the Senate bill. The Senate amendment fixes the subscribed capital at approximately \$100,000,000, but the rest remaining subject to call.

At the first meeting the House conferees also took a firm stand in favor of restoring the Secretary of Agriculture and the Controller of the Currency to membership in the Federal reserve board along with the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is believed that the final compromise between the two houses will be the retention, as ex officio members of the board, of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency only and elimination of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The President is said to be insistent on having the Controller of the Currency a member of the Federal reserve board. The effect of having two ex officio members of the board, who are members of the Administration, would strengthen the Executive control.

At the very outset of the conference the members declared that they would not yield to the limits set upon the number of regional banks fixed by the Senate.

The House bill authorized the creation of five or more regional banks. The Senate amended the provision to permit for any number between eight and twelve. The House members of the conference committee expressed a willingness to accept a compromise, making eight the minimum, but fixing no maximum, so that the Federal reserve board in its discretion could adopt the suggestion of Senator Newlands and establish fourteen regional banks.

Other Points of Difference. Other points of difference that were not mentioned at the first meeting of the conferees, but which will have to be disposed of are the following:

The change in the character and making of the Federal reserve bill. The amendment providing for a gradual shifting of reserves from present reserve centers to the new regional banks contemplated by the new system.

Recognizing as a matter of right the privilege of member banks to claim equality of treatment in the matter of discount privileges and admitting six months paper held by banks in agricultural regions to discount under certain limitations.

Authorizing member banks outside of reserve cities and in agricultural communities to make long time farm mortgage loans in limited amounts.

Requiring that Federal reserve notes be redeemed in gold, increasing the gold reserve, required to be held in the Treasury Department against such notes from 33.13 per cent to 40 per cent, and protecting this reserve against depletion by a progressive tax.

There are other minor points of difference as to the choice of directors of the regional banks, but the amendments made by the Senate outlined above represent the principal differences between the two houses.

Women "Clergymen" in Switzerland

BERN, Dec. 10.—The synod of the Protestant Church of the Canton of Neuchâtel has decided to admit women to the faculty of theology. Two years ago the synod of the Canton of Grisons took a similar step and already possesses a woman "clergyman," the only one in Switzerland.

RUSH OF BANKS TO NEW SYSTEM BEGINS

Twenty Requests for Application Papers Telegraphed to Treasury Department.

NONE YET FROM THIS CITY

Local Banks Will Enter Federal Scheme—Views of Some Leading Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The first request for incorporation papers under the new currency bill, which it is expected will become a law by Tuesday, were received at the Treasury Department today. More than twenty requests came by telegraph.

Many of the telegrams expressed approval of the currency measure, while others merely embodied requests for application papers. No requests came from banks in New York city.

Under the terms of the bill as passed, national banks must cease to do a reserve business unless they have made application for membership in the new system within sixty days after the organization of the Federal reserve board.

The work of organizing the new banking system by defining the reserve "regions" and taking other preliminary steps is to be done by the organization committee of the Federal reserve board.

This committee is to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and two members of the board who are to be chosen by the board itself. This indicates the need for haste by the President in the selection of the members of the central body, for the organization committee cannot begin operations until the entire board has been appointed.

Typical Telegrams.

These telegrams were given out at the Treasury Department as typical of those which had been received:

"DAVENPORT, Ia., December 19.—"The Iowa National Bank of Davenport, Ia., desires to be the first bank to show its intention of complying with the new currency bill when passed. Will you please send us all necessary papers for immediate execution, and consider this message our acceptance of the law when passed."

"IOWA NATIONAL BANK, E. H. VETTER, "Cashier."

"LACROSSE, Wis., December 19.—"I would very much like to make the first application from Wisconsin for membership in the new national banking system under the currency bill at present under consideration. Can it be arranged so that we can make a qualified application now subject to the final draft of the law?"

"E. M. WILSON, Vice-President, Batavian National Bank."

"CHICAGO, December 20.—"The National Bank of the Republic of Chicago hereby makes application to enter the system of Federal reserve banks under the law as passed by the Senate, believing the bill to be in the principles of scientific banking."

"W. T. FENTON, Vice-President."

"DANVILLE, Va., December 19.—"I wish to advise that as our entire board of directors and officers are in thorough sympathy with the Administration currency bill, which now seems near passing, we are anxious to secure a copy of the bill as soon after its passage as possible and voice our public approval by entering the new system as soon as possible. Therefore we would appreciate any assistance you can render us by having copies sent us and also giving us to do so."

"H. C. PATTON, "Cashier of the National Bank of Danville."

Baltimore Banks to Enter.

"BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—"The undersigned banking institutions, located in Baltimore, Md., in the presence of legislation about to be enacted under the provisions of which national banks, State banks and trust companies will be admitted to membership in the Federal reserve bank system, to be organized as required by the terms of the act popularly known as the Owen-Glass currency bill, beg to advise you that it is the purpose of the banking institutions subscribing hereto at as early a date as may be possible to apply for membership in the regional reserve bank established to serve Baltimore and its contiguous territory and to otherwise endeavor to promptly and effectively cooperate in furthering the object of the measure."

"Merchants Mechanics National Bank."

National Bank of Baltimore, National Exchange Bank, Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Dryden and Mechanics National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Second National Bank, Maryland National Bank, National Marine Bank, National Howard Bank, Old Town National Bank.

"LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 20.—"We desire to be among the first to make application to enter the new banking system to be inaugurated by the completion of the currency bill. Will you please advise us as to what steps to take in the direction?"

"W. H. GABANFLO, president; R. D. DUNCAN, vice-president and cashier."

CITY BANKS READY TO JOIN.

Serious Disturbance Would Follow If They Kept Out.

New York national banks, almost as a body, will enter the Federal system, according to statements made yesterday. Their course, it is believed, will be followed throughout the country, though many strong protests have been received here from the smaller institutions against the bill as it stands.

A prominent banker who has watched the legislation very closely said yesterday that he was not without hope that Chairman Glass of the House Currency Committee would be successful in getting essential and far reaching amendments to the bill while it is in conference. The eight regional banks feature of the present plan is not liked.

The big banks of New York could not afford to stay out of the system. If they did not enter within sixty days the reserve deposits of the country banks, amounting to nearly \$300,000,000, carried on deposit here, would be withdrawn. This would cause a serious disturbance.

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce, said: "I believe the banks will follow along behind the bill and will join the system. They will demonstrate the good that is in it. It is reasonable to suppose that when faults are demonstrated changes will be made and that an improvement of the law will be brought about."

"Everybody is anxious to have a good bill and the Democratic party, if shown the faults in the law through its operation, would doubtless be desirous of changing it. It is a big thing to get currency legislation."

Edward H. White, vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank, said: "The banks will hail with pleasure the passing of the currency bill. There are many good features in the bill and some bad ones. I hope that the bad features in the bill will be remedied. Our bank has never considered the matter of leaving the national system."

Hans Winterfeldt of Speyer & Co. said: "I think that the bill is a good one as far as it goes. Its passage is bound to have a good effect. Many things in the bill should have been eliminated, but it is impossible to please every one. On the whole it is satisfactory to Wall Street and banking interests generally."

DETROIT BANKS MAY MERGE.

First National and Old Detroit in the Negotiations.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Plans are under way for the merging of the First National and the Old Detroit National banks. Each has a capital of \$2,000,000, and if a merger is effected the combined institutions will have capital and surplus of about \$7,000,000.

Each bank has named a committee to handle negotiations looking to an amalgamation. Not all of the officials of the banks concerned are in favor of the move, and James Couzens and Charles H. Warren, directors of the Old Detroit National, have tendered their resignations.

"Should the consolidation be decided upon, we feel that the combined bank will serve the community to a greater extent than is possible otherwise," said President E. W. Clark of the First National.

A new currency bill is about to be passed by Congress, and under it central reserve banks in each district will be established. At present the banks make their deposits in New York and Chicago.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Final Clearing-Up Sale

Beginning Monday, A. M., December 22d.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Evening and Dinner Gowns \$85.00 Were \$150.00 up.	Corsets \$3.00 Were \$10.00 to \$15.00.	Imported Bags Leather and Fancy Silks \$3.00 Were \$10.00.
Unlined Dresses \$25.00 Were \$55.00 up.	Pearl & Rhinestone Bar Pins \$1.00 Were up to \$2.50.	Hand Embroidered Collars \$1, \$2, \$3 Were \$2.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.
Linen Motor Coats \$10 and \$12	Women's Hats \$5.00	Hand Embroidered Stocks 50c Were \$3.00.
Women's Negligees \$10.00 Were \$25.00 to \$45.00.	Little Boys' Suits \$3.00 Were \$8.00 to \$12.00.	Children's Sweaters \$4.00 Were \$6.00 to \$10.00.
Women's Gloves Tan, Grey and Black 75c Regular price \$1.25.	Little Girls' Dresses \$5.00 Were \$10.00 to \$15.00.	Children's Leggings \$1.00 Were \$5.00 to \$10.00.
16 Button White Kid \$2.95 Regularly \$3.50.		

BRYAN FORESEES GOOD TIMES

He Says Currency Bill Will Make "Money Magnates" Happier.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Dec. 20.—While dictating a statement today for publication to the effect that while the "money makers" may resent the Glass-Owen currency bill their field of activities will be enlarged and their lives made happier as the result of the measure, Secretary Bryan looked up to see before him the smiling face of George F. Baker, the New York banker, who also is a guest of Grove Park Inn. The Secretary, Mr. Baker and the latter's daughter, Mrs. W. G. Leow, chatted several minutes.

Secretary Bryan had this to say about the passage of the currency bill in the Senate:

"It is an even greater victory for the President than the passage of the tariff bill. The Democratic party has been united on the tariff for some years, but the currency question has not been so fully discussed and there was not the same unanimity of opinion on it."

"While the breaking of Wall Street control of the finances may for a while excite resentment among the big financiers, they will find there will be an ample field for legitimate effort in the greater prosperity that will be made possible by the new currency law. The money magnates will find that their lives even will be made happier when prosperity begins with the people."

J. D. CRIMMINS HOPEFUL.

He Pleads for Good Cheer in the Currency Outlook.

John D. Crimmins made this statement on the currency bill yesterday:

"For the prospective completion of currency legislation let us be thankful. For what we are about to receive let us be of good cheer. Let us be helpful to one another. Let us be free from panic."

"Let us feel that the dawn of a brighter day is visible, and begin the new year with vigor and hope for greater prosperity."

"Let us pray for health with strength and long life for our President."

"Let us further pray that there may be mutual understanding in the administration of government and the administration of business."

CROWDED CAR NEAR DYNAMITE

Jumps Track With Forty Passengers, but Escapes Peril.

A three car electric train on the White stone branch of the Long Island Railroad which had left Whitestone bound for Manhattan, ran into an open switch at Myrtle avenue crossing at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The train bumped along the ties for 25 feet before Motorman James Barron could bring it to a stop. The front car sidwiped a freight train and was stopped within a few feet of a car loaded with dynamite.

There were forty passengers on the train, but aside from a shaking up none of them received any injury.

Fire Horse Tramples Child

A horse attached to the tender of a fire engine ran its way to a three story brick building at 241 First street last night trampled on four-year-old Rose Favararo of 55 Rose street at New Chambers street and New Bowler street.

The child was badly trampled and probably had her skull fractured. Dr. Conkey took her to the Hudson street hospital. The fire for a time blocked the Second avenue elevated trains.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS
A 11 employees paid in full for all overtime.

Complete Christmas Stocks Right Up to the Last Minute


The salespeople here are trained in courtesy as well as other acts of helpfulness; packing stations, with willing helpers, are scattered liberally throughout the store, thus rendering Christmas Shopping at Bloomingdale's an unalloyed pleasure.

Our Holiday stocks are naturally much depleted daily by enthusiastic throngs, but they are replenished speedily from ample reserves, affording selections from fresh and perfect merchandise until the last shopping hour Christmas Eve.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All goods bought up to 10 o'clock Christmas Eve will be delivered the same night within the city limits, and early Christmas morning to all suburban points.

LEXINGTON TO THIRD AVENUE, 59TH TO 60TH STREETS



RUPPERT'S KNICKERBOCKER

The Beer That Satisfies

Christmas Cheer and Ruppert's Beer

DURING MEDIEVAL TIMES in old Germany and Bavaria, when Christianity was being implanted into the hearts and minds of men, and convents were the centres of education where nearly all lines of art and industry were taught, lager beer was a celebrated article. In those days, the annual recurrence of Christmas was religiously celebrated, and as monks were brewmasters, lager beer was the chief beverage drunk at most all their festivities, marriage ceremonies and at court of kings. More than a thousand years have passed since then, and still lager beer is their celebrated Christmas and national drink.

As was the beer of "Ye Olden Times" to the Germans, so is Ruppert's Knickerbocker to the Americans of to-day. All advanced art and skill in making and improving the quality of beer, during all these hundreds of years, and the pick and choice of materials and modern machinery are in evidence at the Jacob Ruppert Brewery.

Add a Case of Joy to Your Christmas
Cheer and Merrily Drink
Knickerbocker Beer.

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Cut out this coupon, paste it on the back of a postal card, with your name and address, and we will send you a fine lithographic map of Greater New York, showing an immense territory in Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester. Write your name plainly.

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